SATURDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1878.] [CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,
Received up to 2nd February, 1878.

POLITICAL.

The need of a memorial to perpetuate the memory of the Indian visit of the Prince of Wales.

The *Aftab-i Punjab* of the 28th January says that the simplest and best way of preserving the memory of the Indian visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be to close all public offices for one day every year on the anniversary of his arrival in or departure from India.

The Europeans and Natives.

The same paper in its correspondence columns laments the miserable condition of natives. Europeans are accustomed to call them "black men" or "niggers." But even our own countrymen far from sympathising with them always deride them. The *Koh-i-Nur*, the *Vakil-i-Hindustan*, the *Aftab-i-Panjab*, the *Khair Khwah-i-Alam*, &c., have never a good word to say for them. In fact wherever we turn we hear the natives abused. It is certainly not an act of wisdom on the part of our countrymen to administer to the pride of

Englishmen by extolling them as if they were the most civilised nation in the world. But as a matter of fact Englishmen are not more civilised than natives. True, the lower classes of natives are not civilised, but neither are the lower classes of Englishmen. Look at the conduct of English peasants and soldiers. The English soldiers are not ashamed to perform offices of nature in each other's presence. Now look at the manners of high English officers. If a native nobleman or jagirdar meets a high European officer driving on the road, he makes the latter a low bow with great respect. He must be very fortunate if the latter salutes him in return by words, or a nod of the head, otherwise all that he does is that he shakes the whip. This is, indeed, an excellent mark of civilisation. Our countrymen are also as well educated as Englishmen. In these circumstances we do not see any reason why we should be called uncivilised and Englishmen civilised.

Circulation, 220 copies.

The ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans.

The *Safir-i-Hind*, Amritsar, of the 26th January, in an article communicated by its local correspondent, complains of the ill-treatment of natives by Europeans. The sports of the volunteer corps of Lahore and Amritsar lately came off at Amritsar. There was a large concourse of spectators. The writer in the company of a few gentlemen sat on one side outside the fence witnessing the sports. Suddenly a European gentleman approached them and making a free use of his stick drove them out of the place. True, we are a semi-barbarous people. We do not have a fair complexion. But we are at least human beings and entitled as such to the mercy of Europeans. We are the obedient slaves of Europeans. We are a dark complexioned people. We are the conquered race. But it does not behove the dominant race to tyrannise over the subject race. The Russians are usually represented to be far behind the other nations of Europe in point of civilisation. But they are treating the Turks taken captives in war with

remarkable shrewdness. You Englishmen stand foremost in the ranks of the civilised nations of Europe; then, why do you ill-treat us? You will hardly ever get a subject people as patient as ourselves. We quietly brook all your tyranny and violence.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 28th January says that Professor Garsin de Tassy, in referenced to the term *Hind-ka-Qaisar* which has been adopted by the Government of India as the vernacular version of the title Empress of India, remarks that the word "ki" should have been substituted in place of the word "ká." We also pointed out this mistake at the time but the Government would not listen to us. We should be ashamed that a foreigner has attempted to point out our mistake. Was there no man in India who could distinguish the feminine from the masculine gender? It is a matter of regret that in all matters European officers persist in their own way of thinking, and will not listen to the advice of natives.

The vernacular version of the title Empress of India.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbár* of the 27th January says that all Europe is at enmity with the Porte. The Turks being Musalmans have no ally in Europe. All the Christian powers of Europe form the opposite party, as the proverb says that all *kafirs* or infidels are one. To realize the bravery of the Turks we must just think of the causes that have brought about their overthrow, *viz.*, the united strength of all Europe coupled with the disloyalty of their own Christian subjects. It is useless to lament the present miserable condition of the Turks. We ought to regret that the want of unity in the Muhammadan world left the Turks to shift for themselves. The Turkish empire was the pride of the Muhammadan world, therefore, the present misfortune of the Turks grieves us more than the Turks themselves. Russia alone but the joint strength of

Turkey and Europe.

Christian Europe that has triumphed over the Turks. When the Porte refused to accept the self-seeking programme of the Conference that met at Constantinople before the commencement of the war, the powers of Europe were offended by the refusal of the Turks, and resolved to force the programme upon them. Russia was the first to enter the field against the Porte. To the surprise of the whole world she suffered repeated defeats at the hands of the Turks. This unexpected success of the Turkish arms put all the powers of Europe out of their calculations, and induced them to render secret aid to Russia, in order to impress the Porte with a sense of obedience to them. The Christian subjects of the Sultan also raised the standard of revolt and cast in their lot with the enemy. In these circumstances the overthrow of the Turkish empire, which has been brought about by such causes, is a matter of pride to the Turks. In fact it was impossible for any State, however powerful it might have been, to stand against such causes. The pith of the speech of the Czar at Moscow was that he would demolish the pride of the Musalmans. But evidently he proved unequal to the task, and had to seek the aid of other powers of Europe. If the Muhammadan States of Asia had assisted Turkey, as the Christians of Europe have done Russia, and then if the Czar had succeeded in making a successful advance in Roumalia, he would be said to have accomplished his Moscow vow.

It is a matter of deep regret that the English press advises the English Government to occupy Egypt. It was the earnest prayer of the Musalmans of India that the English Government should aid the Porte in the war, and even memorials were submitted by them to Her Majesty. But the result of all this has been that Lord Derby has informed the Porte this week that it should not count upon British interference. The Indian Musalmans were unprepared in their expectations. If natives had been appointed to high offices in the public service in accordance with the Royal

Proclamation of 1858, or if the province of Berar had been restored to the Nizam as a matter of justice, they would not have been unreasonable in entertaining hopes of British sympathy with the Turks. When they knew what the proceedings of the English have been in India since the firm establishment of their supremacy in the country, any such hopes on their part were quite out of place. How painful and irritating to us is the counsel of the English press to the English Government to seize possession of Egypt? There is not only an identity of race between the Turks and ourselves, but there is also an indissoluble connection between ourselves and the Turkish Government owing to religious sympathies. This being the case, for England to do a fresh act of hostility towards the Turkish Government, and to contribute towards increasing its weakness, is but to sprinkle salt, as it were, over our fresh wounds.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 160 copies.

The License Bill.

The *Khair Khwah-i-Alam* of the 31st January in reference to the Northern India License Bill, says that in a large country like India famine always lurks in one corner or the other. When there is famine in one part of the country, prices must necessarily rise in other parts also. When a dreadful calamity like famine befals the country, it is the paramount duty of the Government to render relief to the human beings whose destinies have been entrusted to it. It is also its own interest to protect the lives of the people from starvation from whom it derives all its income. No Government, except one that is extremely selfish and narrow-minded, will leave the people to shift for themselves in times of distress. The Government of India spent no less than fourteen millions sterling in mitigating the sufferings of the famine-stricken people of Madras. This act of generosity on the part of our Government rises to the level of a great historical act. In fact, we think in vain for a

parallel instance to it in past history. But at the same time we are sorry to say that the scheme of taxation which has been adopted to defray the cost of famine has no precedent in past history. Every hair of the people longs for a tongue to express its gratitude to the Government for the relief rendered to them. But the imposition of new taxes banishes all sense of gratitude from their minds. The Government would have deserved unqualified praise for the relief of famine if it had refrained from resorting to additional taxation. The license-tax is a worse calamity than famine. The former is a permanent burden upon the people, whereas the latter recurred after long intervals of time. The statement of objects and reasons appended to the license-bill fails to satisfy the public. If the people could not tide over a transitory distress without the public aid, how can they be expected to bear the permanent burden of a new tax? It is still more surprising that no kind of trade or profession with the exception of agriculture has been exempted from the payment of the tax. The industrial and the commercial classes for years will not recover from the blow inflicted upon them by the present famine. The trades and industries of India, the supposed improvement of which has induced the Government to burden them with a new tax, bear no comparison whatever to those of England. They are in such a lamentable state that one shudders to contemplate it. The levy of the license-tax is only calculated to aggravate it. Perhaps this is the result of that sympathy which the people of England have shown towards the sufferers of Madras.

Circulation, 810 copies.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Benares, complains of the manner in which the license-tax in Benares is being assessed in Benares. The magistrate and the tahsildar personally go to every shop and exact a fee double or treble of what the shop-keeper paid last year without making any

The Sholapur Sahukar of the 29th January, in advertence to the enhancement of local rates, dwells upon the present miserable condition of the agricultural classes. The people are still suffering from the evil effects of the failure of the last *kharif* crops. Even now famine prices rule all over the country. The peasantry have a prospect of reaping a good *rabi* harvest this time, but one good harvest cannot compensate for the loss which the failure of the last crop has inflicted upon them. They have managed to tide over their difficulties by borrowing. Many of them have no cattle and inplements of husbandry. We have had occasion of personally witnessing scenes of distress in the interior in Oudh. The peasants have been almost reduced to skeletons by starvation. They have had to borrow at ruinous rates of interest to pay the revenue instalment due on account of the last *kharif*. Their present miseries will not be over till they fortunately reap an abundant crop next *kharif*. Such being the distressed condition of the agricultural classes at present, no tender hearted Government will think of imposing an additional burden upon the land. If Sir John Strachey had any knowledge of their present pitiable condition, he would not think of enhancing the local rates. If we are unable to render them any relief, at least we should not try to strip them of their hard dry skin. Sir John Strachey also observed that he saw no reason why a land tax should not be levied in the North-Western Provinces when a similar tax was already levied in Bengal. He seems to have forgotten at the time of making this remark that different systems of land tenures prevail in the two provinces. The settlement in Bengal is permanent. There are also many rent-free lands in the province. The assessment, besides being permanent, is light. The settlement being permanent, the Government could reach the pockets of

Circulation, 310 copies.

The License and Local Rates Bills.

the flourishing Bengal peasant in no other way than by imposing an additional local rate. But the case with the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is quite different. Here the settlement is not permanent. And the land revenue can, therefore, be increased at every new settlement, if the state of agriculture shows any signs of improvement. In fact the assessment in some instances was found to be so heavy that it had to be lowered. Thus the enhancement of local rates is quite unsuitable to the wretched condition of the agricultural classes. As regards the incidence of the license-tax, at least, it should have been deferred for two years, so as to afford the people time to recover from the effects of the famine. The artisans and poor traders suffer very seriously from the high prices which have been ruling for some time past. The new taxes are avowedly levied to provide for the relief and prevention of famine. Past experience shows that visitations like the late Madras famine occur after an interval of forty years. The Madras famine has occurred thirty-nine years after the famine popularly known as the *chálisa*. And the *chálisa* also, as its very name signifies, occurred forty years after a preceding famine.

Circulation, 220 copies.

The *Sayár-i-Hind* of the 26th January, in a commu-

The License-Bill.

nicated article, protests against the imposition of the license-tax. Many high European officers have previously recorded strong minutes opposing direct taxation. They are convinced that direct taxation is unsuitable to the condition of natives, and will, therefore, never be popular in India. The salt duties afford the best example of the success of the working of indirect taxation in India. Every man living in British India pays on an average an annual tax of over Re. 1-8-0 on account of the salt which he consumes. It is practically a kind of poll-tax. But as it is not exacted direct from the consumer it is unfelt at all by the people. The income-tax being a direct tax provoked a dreadful popular clamour throughout India,

and consequently was at last abolished. The license-tax is also a direct tax. Its working will, therefore, be productive of as much hardship and oppression as the income-tax. Moreover, the income-tax was more equitable than the license-tax, inasmuch as the former pressed upon every one according to his income. The latter, being levied according to the classes of trades and professions, ignores the differences of income. A man whose income is three thousand rupees a year has to pay a license fee of sixteen rupees, so also another whose income amounts to thirty thousand or thirty lakhs of rupees. The license-bill provides for the exemption of those traders whose annual earnings are below two hundred rupees a year from the payment of the license-fee. But over-zealous public officers can be hardly expected to allow them to enjoy the benefit of this provision. The working of the tax has caused a panic among the poor classes of the community. The income-tax affected only the rich classes that could afford to pay it, and were also influential enough to make themselves heard. But the license-tax presses most heavily upon the poor classes that have no voice. We are unable to understand why the North-Western Provinces have been especially chosen for the levy of the license-tax. It is our earnest prayer that the Government should immediately abolish the tax.

Circulation, 220 copies.

The License-Bill.

The *Urdu Akhbár*, Akola, of the 26th January, publishes an article in English in praise of W. B. Jones, Esq., C.S., the commissioner of Berar. The occasion of his late visit to Akola on his tour of inspection has evoked the eulogy. The following is an extract from the article:—

Circulation, 130 copies.

The Commissioner of Berar.

"It is no praise to say that he is accessible to every one, which in our opinion is the only true index of the magnanimity of one's soul, and that he is very able, energetic, hardworking, and inquisitive, having the welfare of those, whose good fortune it is to have been placed under his administration, ever at his heart. We do not err when we say that this province has never seen an officer at its head since the union of

West and East Berars. The present commissioner is the one that we needed so long, and now that the long felt want is removed, we have every assurance that no labours will be spared, and the commissioner does not spare any, to make the people of this province enjoy every happiness and pleasure from his benign rule as representative of Her Majesty the Empress of India. He possesses a very enlightened mind, and its fruits will certainly be never lost to us, and should he continue to wield the helm for any considerable period, we doubt not that great advancement will be probably visible in every department under his charge. He values newspapers of the province as they ought to be, and does not hesitate to condescend to show the editors and proprietors of them their duty, and how to raise the tone, the value, and esteem of their productions."

EDUCATION.

Circulation, 130 copies.

The delay in publishing the results of the annual departmental examintion of schools in Berar.

The *Urdu Akhbár* (published in Marathi at Akola) of the 26th January, complains of the great delay that has taken place this year in publishing the results of the last annual departmental examination of high and middle schools in Berar. The promotion of students from one class to the other depends upon the results of this examination. The examination is held in October or November. The results of the examination should be published by the 15th December, or at the outside by the end of December, in order that the schools may be able to commence work as soon as they re-open after the Christmas holidays. Any further delay hinders the work of schools.

Circulation, 58 copies.

The delay in publishing the results of the middle class vernacular and anglo-vernacular examinations in the North-Western Provinces.

A correspondent of the *Benares Akhbár* of the 24th January, writing from Ghazipur, says that the results of the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, where the number of candidates is counted by thousands, are published within one month after the date of the examination. But it is surprising that the results of the middle class Vernacular and Anglo-vernacular examination, in which the number of candidates hardly exceeds five hundred,

are not published for two or three months. This great delay is a source of inconvenience to the candidates. Do the examiners sleep over the answer-papers like an opium-eater? The examiners purposely delay the work because the greater the delay the greater will be their remuneration.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The increase of prostitutes in Jhelam, Panjab.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjab* of the 28th January says that since the rules for the prevention of venereal diseases are not in force in Jhelam (Panjab), the number of prostitutes in Jhelam is on the increase. They live in every public thoroughfare and street of the city. Their conduct cannot fail to corrupt the morals of those respectable women who live in their neighbourhood. They should be all ordered to live at some place outside the city. This is also the opinion of Mr. Hutchins, the officiating deputy commissioner of the district, but owing to the carelessness and negligence of some members of the municipal committee nothing has yet been done in the matter.

Circulation, 90 copies.

A complaint against the Ramganga ferry contractor in Moradabad.

The *Naiyar-i-Azam* of the 16th January, in its local news colmuns, draws the attention of the magistrate of Moradabad to a mischievous practice of the ferryman in that city. The Ramganga is at present very shallow, and, therefore, poor travellers naturally feel inclined to wade across the river in order to save the tolls. To put a stop to the practice of wading which inflicts the loss of toll upon him, the ferryman has dug deep holes in the bed of the river at those places where it is fordable. Last week a man attempted to drive his carriage across the river. The carriage got in one of these holes, and a boy who was in the carriage fell off and was drowned. This week also another carriage met with a similar accident. The writer also complains of cruelty to horses and cattle used in hackney carriages. The animals, especially those used in conservancy carts, are very weak and covered with sores.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.	Circulation.
1	*Aftáb Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Jany. 28th & 31st, 1878.	
2	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jany. 28th, 1878.	327 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
3	*Ahsan-ul-Akhbár* ...	Allahabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 27th „	80 copies.
4	*Akhbár-i-'Alam*	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 26th „	945 copies (including 335 copies taken by Govt.)
5	*Akhbár-i-'Am* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 23rd & 30th „	
6	*Akhbár-i-Tamannat* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 24th „	125 copies.
7	*Akmal-ul-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 27th „	120 „
8	*Aligarh Institute Gazette* ...	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English ...	Bi-weekly ...	„ 26th & 29th „	343 copies (including 24 copies taken by Govt.)
9	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	„ 26th „	150 copies.
10	*Anjuman-i-Panjab* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 25th „	410 copies (including 250 copies taken by Govt.)
11	*Anwár-ul-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 31st „	160 copies.
12	*Ayna Darpan* ...	Sháhjahánpur,	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	For January „	
13	*Benares Akhbár* ...	Benares ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Jany. 24th „	58 „
14	*Bostán-ul-Ashqín* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	„ 25th „	
15	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* ...	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 28th „	252 „

15	*Dabhaba-i-Sikandari* ...	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	,,	28th	,,	252	,,
16	*Gwalior Gazette* ...	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu ...	Ditto ...	,,	27th	,,		
17	*Jaipúr Akhbár* (Rájputana).	Jaipur ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	,,	25th	,,	125	,,
18	*Kirnamah*	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	,,	28th	,,	300	,,
19	*Kaukab-i-Hind*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	,,	30th	,,	250	,,
20	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá* ...	Benares ...	Hindi-English ...	Weekly ...	,,	28th	,,	300	,,
21	*Khair Khwah-i-Alam* ...	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	,,	31st	,,	160	,,
22	*Khair Khwah-i-Oudh* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	,,	,,	,,	30	,,
23	*Khair Khwah-i-Panjab* ...	Gujranwala ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	,,	24th	,,	500	,,
24	*Khurshid-i-Alam* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	,,	28th	,,		
25	*Koh-i-Núr*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	,,	26th	,,	495 copies (including 30 copies taken by Govt.)	
26	*Lama-i-Núr* ...	Jaunpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	,,	27th	,,	57 copies.	
27	*Lauh-i-Mahfúz* ...	Moradabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	,,	25th	,,	85	,,
28	*Lawrence Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	,,	29th	,,	500 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)	
29	*Málwá Akhbár* ...	Indore ...	Marahti ...	Ditto ...	,,	25th	,,	100 copies.	
30	*Marwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu ...	Ditto ...	,,	21st	,,	300	,,
31	*Mashir-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	,,	27th	,,	80	,,
32	*Meerut Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	,,	26th	,,	200	,,
33	*Mitrá Bilás*	Lahore ...	Hindi ...	Ditto ...	,,	28th	,,	125	,,
34	*Mufid-i-Hind*	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Bi-monthly ...	,,	24th	,,	245	,,
35	*Muhib-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	,,	,,	,,	30	,,
36	*Mumba-ul-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	,,	30th	,,	50	,,
37	*Mutla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	,,	29th	,,	90	,,
38	*Naiar-i-Azam* ...	Moradabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jany. 2nd, 9th, 16th, & 23rd, 1878.			150	,,
39	*Najm-ul-Akhbár* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Jany. 28th to Feby. 2nd, 1678.			45	,,
40	*Nizam-ul-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jany.	28th,	1878.	407	,,
41	*Núr-i-Afshán*	Ludhiana ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	,,	31st	,,		

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.	Circulation.
42	*Nur-ul-Abedr*	Allahabad ...	Urdu ...	Bi-monthly ...	Feby. 1st, 1878.	305 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
43	*Nur-ul-Anwar* ...	Cawnpore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	„ 2nd „	380 copies.
44	*Oudh Akhbar*	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Jany. 28th to Feby. 2nd, 1878.	700 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
45	*Oudh Punch*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jany. 29th, 1878.	230 copies.
46	*Panjab-i-Akhbar* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 26th „	325 „
47	*Patiala Akhbar* ...	Patiala ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 28th „	247 „
48	*Prince of Wales' Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ „ „	150 „
49	*Qaisar-ul-Akhbar* ...	Allahabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 27th „	100 „
50	*Rahbar-i-Hind*	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	„ 26th & 29th „	450 „
51	*Rohilkhand Akhbar* ...	Moradabad ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	„ 26th „	210 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
52	*Sadiq-ul-Akhbar* ...	Bhawalpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 28th „	699 copies.
53	*Safir-i-Hind* ...	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 26th „	220 „
54	*Ditto* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	„ 30th „	150 „
55	*Shafah-ul-Sudur* ...	Lahore ...	Arabic ...	Monthly ...	„ 31st „	100 copies (including 20 copies taken by Govt.)

			Urdu ...	Weekly ...	„ 29th „	310 copies.
					„ 23rd „	150 „

56	*Shola-i-Túr* ...	...	Cawnpore	...	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	,,	29th	,,	810	copies.
57	*Umdat-ul-Akhbár*	...	Fatehgarh	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	,,	23rd	,,	150	,,
58	*Urdu Akhbár*	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	,,	24th	,,	69	,,
59	*Urdu Akhbár*	...	Akolá	...	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	,,	26th	,,	130	,,
60	*Urdu Akhbár* (Akola)	...	Ditto	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	,,	,,	,,	190	,,
61	*Vakil-i-Hindustán*	...	Amritsar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	,,	25th	,,	212	,,
62	*Vrit Dhárá* ...	...	Dhár	...	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	,,	28th	,,	175	,,

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SATURDAY, 9TH DECEMBER, 1876.

VERNACULARS

NORTH-WESTERN

PROVINCES.

DEC. 1876.

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